

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE FRISCO QUADRANGLE, SUMMIT COUNTY,
COLORADO

By

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2002

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD STUDIES MAP MF-2340

Version 1.0

Pamphlet accompanies map

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1970

Photorevised 1987

Polyconic projection; longitude of central meridian 105.5°

North American Datum of 1927; 10,000-foot grid based on

Colorado coordinate system, central zone; 1,000-meter grid ticks, zone 13

Geology mapped 1997-98; assisted in the field by A.M. Licamelli.

Sharon Smith, R.G. Kuehn, and K.S. Morgan assisted with preparation of the digital files

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Preparation of GIS files for map layout by Nancy Shock

Manuscript approved for publication, June 20, 2000

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digital files, on an electronic plotter. It is also
available as a PDF file at <http://geology.cr.usgs.gov>

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

LIST OF MAP UNITS

af	Artificial fill (recent)
dt	Dredge tailings (recent)
Qal	Alluvium (Holocene)
Qw	Wetland deposits (Holocene)
Qav	Avalanche deposits (Holocene)
Qry	Active rock-glacier deposits (Holocene)
Qr	Inactive rock-glacier deposits (Holocene and upper Pleistocene)
Qtr	Travertine (Holocene)
Qf	Fan deposits (Holocene and upper Pleistocene)
Qt	Talus (Holocene and upper Pleistocene)
Qc	Colluvium (Holocene and upper Pleistocene)
Qac	Alluvium and colluvium, undivided (Holocene and upper Pleistocene)
	Qls Younger landslide deposits (Holocene and upper Pleistocene)
Qls(Kb)	Large landslide deposit composed entirely of Benton Shale
Qg	Terrace gravel (Holocene to middle Pleistocene)
<i>Qop</i>	<i>Pinedale outwash deposits (upper Pleistocene)</i>
<i>Qtp</i>	<i>Till of Pinedale glaciation (upper Pleistocene)</i>
<i>Qtb</i>	<i>Till of Bull Lake glaciation (middle Pleistocene)</i>
Qgo	Older outwash gravel (middle or lower Pleistocene)
QTd	Diamicton (middle Pleistocene to Pliocene?)
QTgm	Bouldery gravel of Mesa Cortina (“Buffalo placers”) (middle Pleistocene to Pliocene?)
QTgg	Bouldery gravel of Gold Run (middle or lower Pleistocene to Pliocene)
QTls	Older landslide deposits (middle Pleistocene to Pliocene)
Tqp	Quartz monzonite porphyry (Eocene)
Tmp	Hornblende-biotite monzonite porphyry (Eocene)

Pierre Shale (Upper Cretaceous)

<i>Kpm</i>	<i>Shale and sandstone member</i>
<i>Kps</i>	<i>Kremmling Sandstone Member</i>
<i>Kpl</i>	<i>Lower shale member</i>
Kn	Niobrara Formation (Upper Cretaceous)
Kb	Benton Shale (Upper Cretaceous)
Kd	Dakota Sandstone (Lower Cretaceous)
Jm	Morrison Formation (Upper Jurassic)
Je	Entrada Sandstone (Middle Jurassic)
dhcm	Chinle (Upper Triassic) and Maroon Formations (Lower Permian to Middle Pennsylvanian), undivided

Proterozoic rocks

YXu	Early Proterozoic rocks, undivided—Shown on cross sections only
YXdi	Diorite (Middle and Lower Proterozoic)
YXp	<i>Pegmatite (Middle and Lower Proterozoic)</i>

Lower Proterozoic rocks

Routt Plutonic Suite

<i>Xgg</i>	<i>Granitic gneiss</i>
Xgd	Granodiorite
Xmg	Migmatite
Xhpg	Amphibolite and hornblende-plagioclase gneiss
Xbg	Biotite gneiss
Xum	Ultramafic rock

MAP SYMBOLS

Contact—Dashed on map where approximately located; dotted where concealed

Normal fault—Showing dip. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed Bar and ball on down thrown side

Thrust fault—Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. Teeth on upper plate

Strike-slip fault—Showing relative movement; dashed where approximately located

Anticline or antiform—Showing trace of axial plane

Syncline or synform—Showing trace of axial plane

Strike and dip of beds

Inclined

Strike and dip of jointing

Inclined

Strike and dip of foliation

Inclined

Vertical

Strike and dip of foliation and bearing and plunge of lineation—

Lineation defined by aligned mineral grains, mullion structures, and small fold axes. In most cases, lineation interpreted to be stretching direction during ductile deformation

Quartz vein—Commonly vuggy, showing multiple growth stages; as wide as about 5 m; locally mineralized by sulfide minerals